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⑯ Vitamin D₃ derivatives having a substituent at 2-position.

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Description

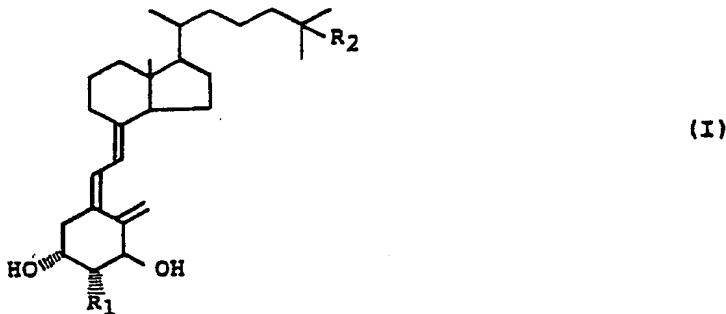
The present invention relates to novel vitamin D₃ derivatives that have calcium control action and the ability to induce differentiation in tumor cells and which are useful both as antitumor agents and as medicines for the treating calcium dysbolism-caused diseases such as osteoporosis and osteomalacia. More specifically, the present invention relates to such vitamin D₃ derivatives having a substituent at 2β-position.

While many vitamin D₃ compounds are known in the art, they are generally classified as naturally occurring vitamin D₃ metabolites (e.g. 25-hydroxy vitamin D₃, 1α,25-dihydroxy vitamin D₃ and 1α,24,25-trihydroxy vitamin D₃) and their synthetic analogs (e.g. 1α-hydroxy vitamin D₃, 1α,24-dihydroxy vitamin D₃, and a variety of fluorinated vitamin D₃ compounds) see for example WO-A-81/03 023 and WO-A-82/02 893. Among these known vitamin D₃ compounds, the naturally occurring 1α,25-dihydroxy vitamin D₃ and a synthetic analog wherein the side chain attached to 17-position of vitamin D₃ is fluorinated such as 24,24-difluoro-1α,25-dihydroxy vitamin D₃ have a strong calcium control action and are useful in treatment of various bone disorders.

In the US-A-4,011,250 the synthesis of 1α,2α dihydroxy-cholecalciferol which has improved vitamin D activity is disclosed.

While studying a variety of vitamin D₃ derivatives, the present inventors have found that certain vitamin D₃ derivatives having a substituent at 2-position, especially at 2β-position, exhibit a strength comparable to 1α,25-dihydroxy vitamin D₃ in terms of the *in vivo* calcium control action.

The 1α-hydroxy vitamin D₃ derivative having a substituent at 2β-position is represented by the following formula (I):



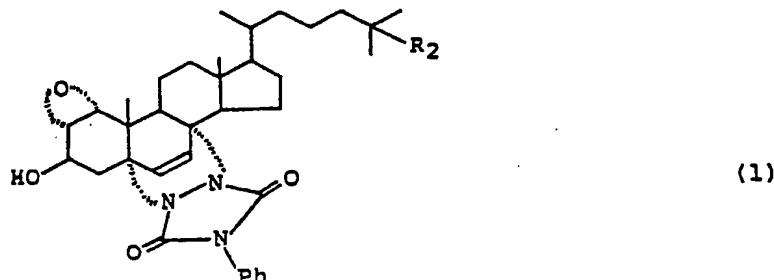
where R₁ is a hydroxyl group, an amino group or the group OR' (where R' is a lower alkyl group which may or may not be substituted by a hydroxyl group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, a lower alkoxy group, an amino group or an acylamino group); and R² is a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl group.

Examples of the lower alkyl group represented by R' in formula (I) are branched- or straight-chain alkyl groups having 1 to 7 carbon atoms, and these alkyl groups may be substituted at a desired position by a hydroxyl group, a halogen such as bromine or chlorine, a cyano group, a lower alkoxy group having 1—3 carbon atoms, an amino group, or an acylamino group.

The 1α-hydroxy vitamin D₃ compounds of the formula (I) are novel and may be synthesized by the following procedures:

1) a cyclized adduct of 1,5,7-cholestatrien-3β-ol and 4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazoline-3,5-dione is prepared from cholesterol or 25-hydroxy-cholesterol according to the description in JP-A-84555/1975 and 84560/1975;

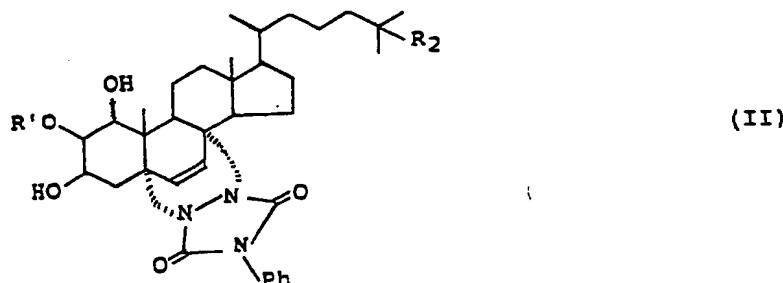
2) the cyclized adduct is converted to a 1α,2α-epoxide (compound 1) having the formula shown below:



(where R₂ is a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl group; and Ph is a phenyl group);
3) the epoxide (compound 1) is reacted with a nucleophilic reagent, such as an alcohol, of the formula:

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R'OH (where R' is the same as defined above) in an inert solvent in the presence of an acid catalyst such as p-toluenesulfonic acid to obtain a compound of formula (III):



(where R', R₂ and Ph are respectively the same as defined above); and
4) the compound (II) is subjected to the process shown in JP-A-84555/1975 that consists of the elimination of the triazoline-3,5-dione ring, exposure to radiation and isomerization, whereby the compound of formula (I) is obtained.

20 By reacting the epoxide (compound 1) with water rather than an alcohol as a nucleophilic reagent, a compound (III) having a hydroxyl group at 2-position is obtained. If sodium azide is used as the nucleophilic reagent, a compound (III) having an azido group at 2-position is obtained. These compounds are subjected to step 4) after elimination of the triazoline-3,5-dione ring, the resulting provitamin D₃ derivative is irradiated with ultraviolet radiation and the irradiated derivative is subjected to thermal isomerisation to obtain compounds of formula (I) wherein R₁ is a hydroxyl group and an amino group, respectively. The azido group at 2-position of compound (II) may be converted to an amino group by subjecting said compound to reduction with lithium aluminum hydride simultaneously with the elimination of the 1,2,4-triazoline ring.

30 Pharmacological Actions of Compound (I):

The compounds of the present invention were found to have the calcium control action and the ability to induce differentiation in tumor cells by the following experiments.

35 (A) Calcium control action

1) Male weanling Sprague Dawley rats weighing 45—50 g were fed Diet 11 and deionized water under an incandescent lamp for 3 weeks. The compound of the present invention (as prepared in Example 4), and a control 1 α ,25-dihydroxy vitamin D₃ (1 α ,25-(OH)₂D₃), which were respectively dissolved in ethanol, were administered intravenously into the animals. The animals were starved for 24 hours and blood samples were drawn from the heart of each rat. Plasma was isolated from each blood sample and the contents of calcium and inorganic phosphorus were measured by the OCPC method described in Am. J. Clin. Path., 45, 290 (1966) and Biochem. J., 65, 709 (1957). The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Compound	Dose	Calcium in plasma (mg/dl)	Inorganic P in plasma (mg/dl)
EtOH only	0.5 mg/kg	4.796±0.207	9.403±1.517
Compound of Example 4	6.25 µg/0.5 ml/kg	*** 5.916±0.323	8.533±0.687
	12.5 µg/0.5 ml/kg	*** 6.058±0.551	8.503±1.387
1 α ,25-(OH) ₂ -D ₃	1.25 µg/0.5 ml/kg	** 5.463±0.290	7.561±0.477
	2.5 µg/0.5 ml/kg	** 5.506±0.324	9.066±1.906

65 ***: p<0.001, **: p<0.01, *: p<0.05

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ii) The same rats as described in I) were fed in the same manner as shown in I).

Two compounds of the present invention (as prepared in Examples 4 and 6) and two controls, 1 α -hydroxy vitamin D₃ (1 α -OH-D₃) and 25-hydroxy vitamin D₃ (25-OH-D₃), were administered orally to the rats for 5 consecutive days after being dissolved in triglyceride of medium-chain aliphatic acid (MCT). The rats given the last dose were starved for 24 hours and blood samples were drawn from the heart of each rat. The contents of calcium and inorganic phosphorus in plasma were measured by the same method as used in I). The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Compound	Dose	Calcium in plasma (mg/dl)	Inorganic P in plasma (mg/dl)
MCT only	1 mg/kg	4.263±0.235	7.488±0.933
Compound of Example 4	6.25 μ g/ml/kg	5.552±0.912*	8.713±1.648
Compound of Example 6	6.25 μ g/ml/kg	8.093±0.648***	7.040±0.595
1 α -OH-D ₃	6.25 μ g/ml/kg	4.798±0.582	7.776±0.682
25-OH-D ₃	6.25 μ g/ml/kg	5.682±0.364***	9.115±0.647**

***: p<0.001, **: p<0.01, *: p<0.05

30 (B) Induction of differentiation

i) Morphological change

Human promyelocytic leukemia cells (HL-60 cell line) were cultured in an RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum under 5% CO₂/95% air at 37°C. To the so prepared medium, ethanol solutions of the compound obtained in Example 4 and control 1 α -hydroxy vitamin D₃ were added in such a manner that the ethanol concentration in the liquid medium was 0.1%. Upon addition of the compound of Example 4 and the control, the HL-60 cells were found to differentiate into macrophage-like cells by morphological observation on 3 days. The percentage of the HL-60 cells that underwent differentiation was determined by counting their number.

At least 60% of the HL-60 cells treated with the compound of Example 4 in doses of the order of 10⁻⁶–10⁻⁷ M were differentiated into macrophages, suggesting that said compound had a differentiation-inducing ability comparable to that of the control 1 α -hydroxy vitamin D₃.

ii) NBT-reduced cell induction ability

To HL-60 cells, the compound prepared as in Example 4 was added for a period of 4–5 days. To the treated cells, TPA (12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate) and NBT (nitro blue tetrazolium) were added in respective final concentrations of 100 ng/ml and 0.1%. After standing for 20 minutes at 37°C, the percentage of the HL-60 cells that were differentiated into macrophages and reduced NBT to form formazan was determined. Both the compound of Example 4 and the control 1 α -hydroxy vitamin D₃ exhibited a differentiation-inducing ability of 95% upward in a dose of 10⁻⁶ M.

The following examples are provided for the purpose of further illustrating the present invention and are by no means intended as limiting.

Example 1

Production of 1 α -hydroxy-2 β -methoxy vitamin D₃

a) Preparation of a Diels-Alder adduct of 2 β -methoxy-5,7-cholestadiene-1 α ,3 β -diol and 4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazoline-3,5-dione:

Five hundred milligrams (0.871 mmol) of the 1 α ,2 α -epoxide compound 1 (R₂=H) was dissolved in 4 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran. To the solution, 10 ml of methanol and 35 mg (0.184 mmol) of p-toluene sulfonic acid were added and the mixture was heated under reflux for 5 hours. To the cooled mixture, ethyl acetate was added and the organic layer was washed successively with water, an aqueous solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate and water. After drying over magnesium sulfate, the solvent was distilled off. The residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography and eluted with chloroform containing 20% (v/v) acetone, producing 240.2 mg of the end compound.

NMR spectrum δ (CDCl₃): 0.80 (3H, s), 0.93 (3H, s), 3.43 (3H, s), 4.65 (1H, m), 6.07 and 6.33 (2H, AB, J=7.0 Hz), 7.28 (5H, m)

b) Preparation of 2 β -methoxy-5,7-cholestadiene-1 α ,3 β -diol:

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A portion (229 mg, or 0.378 mmol) of the Diels-Alder adduct of 2β -methoxy-5,7-cholestadiene-1 α ,3 β -diol and 4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazoline-3,5-dione prepared in a) was dissolved in 10 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran in an argon atmosphere and the solution was stirred at room temperature. After gradual addition of 60 mg (1.58 mmol) of lithium aluminum hydride, the mixture was refluxed for 1 hour. To the ice-cooled reaction mixture, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium sulfate was added dropwise under agitation to quench excess lithium aluminum hydride. The gel was removed by filtration under suction and the tetrahydrofuran was distilled off. The residue was subjected to extraction with ethyl acetate, washed successively with dilute hydrochloric acid and water, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography. Upon elution with chloroform, 86 mg of the end compound was obtained.

UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 292, 281, 270, 262 (sh)

c) Preparation of 1 α -hydroxy-2 β -methoxy vitamin D₃:
Eighty-six milligrams (0.20 mmol) of the 2β -methoxy-5,7-cholestadiene-1 α ,3 β -diol obtained in b) was dissolved in 400 ml of ethanol of guaranteed quality. Under ice-cooling in an argon atmosphere, the solution was irradiated for 3 minutes by a 200 W mercury lamp through a Vycor® glass filter. After removal of the solvent under vacuum, the residue was dissolved in 10 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 1 hour. After cooling, the solvent was distilled off and the residue was subjected to column chromatography using Sephadex LH-20 (Pharmacia Fine Chemicals). Upon elution with a 85:35 mixture of chloroform and hexane, 14.0 mg of the end compound of the present invention was obtained as an oil.

UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 263.5

Mass spectrum (m/e): 430 (M⁺), 412, 398, 380, 150

Example 2

1 α -hydroxy-2 β -ethoxy vitamin D₃
a) Preparation of Diels-Alder adduct of 2β -ethoxy-5,7-cholestadiene-1 α ,3 β -diol and 4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazoline-3,5-dione:
A portion (506 mg, or 0.882 mmol) of the compound 1 ($R_2=H$) used in Example 1a) was dissolved in dry tetrahydrofuran (6 ml). To the solution, 12 ml of ethanol and 68 mg (0.357 mmol) of p-toluenesulfonic acid were added and the mixture was stirred for 2 days at room temperature. The stirred mixture was subsequently treated as in Example 1a) to give 172 mg of the end compound.
NMR spectrum δ (CDCl₃): 0.80 (3H, s)

b) Preparation of 2β -ethoxy-5,7-cholestadiene-1 α ,3 β -diol:
The compound (172 mg, or 0.277 mmol) obtained in a) was dissolved in 15 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran in an argon atmosphere, and the solution was stirred at room temperature. After gradual addition of 154 mg (4.08 mmol) of lithium aluminum hydride, the mixture was refluxed for 1 hour. To the ice-cooled reaction mixture, a solution of sodium hydroxide was added dropwise under agitation to quench excess lithium aluminum hydride. The mixture was subsequently treated as in Example 1b) to give 60.1 mg of the end compound.

UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 293, 281, 271, 262 (sh)

NMR spectrum (CDCl₃): 0.62 (3H, s), 0.81 (3H, s), 1.05 (3H, t), 3.68 (2H, q), 5.31 and 5.67 (2H, AB, J=6.0Hz)

c) Preparation of 2β -ethoxy-1 α -hydroxy vitamin D₃:
The 2β -ethoxy-5,7-cholestadiene-1 α ,3 β -diol (60.1 mg, or 0.135 mmol) obtained in b) was treated as in Example 1c) to obtain 10.5 mg of the end compound.

UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 264

Mass spectrum (m/e): 444 (M⁺), 426, 398, 380, 150

Example 3

1 α -hydroxy-2 β -isobutoxy vitamin D₃
The end compound was obtained by repeating the procedures of Examples 1a) thru c) except that the methanol used in Example 1a) was replaced by isobutyl alcohol.

UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 265

Mass spectrum (m/e): 416 (M⁺), 398, 380, 150

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Example 4

1 α -hydroxy-2 β -(2-hydroxyethoxy) vitamin D₃

a) Preparation of Diels-Alder adduct of 2 β -(2-hydroxyethoxy)-5,7-cholestadiene-1 α ,3 β -diol and 4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazoline-3,5-dione:

5 i) Using ethylene glycol:

A portion (265 mg, or 0.462 mmol) of the compound 1 ($R_2=H$) used in Example 1a), 5 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran, 10 ml of ethylene glycol, and 37 mg (0.195 mmol) of p-toluenesulfonic acid were treated as in Example 1a) to obtain the end compound.

10 NMR spectrum δ (CDCl₃): 0.80 (3H, s), 0.90 (3H, s), 3.56 (2H, m), 3.74 (2H, m), 4.57 (1H, m), 6.09 and 6.29 (2H; AB, J=9.0 Hz), 7.29 (5H, -m).

ii) Using a dioxolane compound:

A portion (102 mg, or 0.178 mmol) of the compound 1 used in Example 1a) was dissolved in 2 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran. To the solution, 1.0 ml (9.30 mmol) of 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane and 100 μ l of boron trifluoride etherate were added and the mixture was stirred for 20 hours at room temperature. After

15 addition of ethyl acetate, the mixture was washed with water and dried over magnesium sulfate, followed by the distilling off of the solvent. The residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography and eluted with chloroform containing 20% (v/v) acetone, producing 21.3 mg of the end compound which had the same physical data as those of the compound obtained in i).

b) Preparation of 2 β -(2-hydroxyethoxy)-5,7-cholestadiene-1 α ,3 β -diol:

20 A portion (398.5 mg, or 0.627 mmol) of the Diels-Alder adduct obtained in i) or ii) of a) above was treated as in Example 1b) using 40 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran and 333 mg (8.77 mmol) of lithium aluminum hydride. The end compound was obtained in an amount of 173.2 mg.

25 UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 293.5, 281.5, 271, 262 (sh)

NMR spectrum (CDCl₃): 0.55 (3H, s), 0.83 (3H, s), 0.91 (6H, s), 5.30 and 5.62 (2H, AB, J=6.0Hz)

c) Preparation of 1 α -hydroxy-2-(2-hydroxyethoxy) vitamin D₃

A portion (173 mg, or 0.376 mmol) of the 2 β -(2-hydroxyethoxy)-5,7-cholestadiene-1 α ,3 β -diol obtained in b) was treated as in Example 1c) to produce 39.9 mg of the end compound.

30 UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 262.5

Mass spectrum (m/e): 460 (M⁺), 442, 398, 380, 150

FT—NMR spectrum (CDCl₃): 0.55 (3H, s), 0.86 (6H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 0.92 (3H, d, J=6.4 Hz), 3.33 (1H, dd), 3.65—3.90 (1H, m), 4.23 (1H, m), 4.37 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 5.09 (1H, s), 5.49 (1H, s), 6.04 (1H, d, J=12.6 Hz), 6.37 (1H, d, J=12.6 Hz)

Examples 5 to 10

The compound listed below were obtained by repeating the procedures of Example 1a) thru c) except that the methanol used in Example 1a) was replaced by ethylene bromohydrin (Example 5), trimethylene glycol (Example 6), 4-methyl-1,4-pantanediol (Example 7), ethylene cyanohydrin (Example 8), water (Example 9) and 1,4-butanediol (Example 10).

Example 5

2 β -(2-bromoethoxy)-1 α -hydroxy vitamin D₃

45 UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 264

Mass spectrum (m/e): 446 (M⁺-Br), 428, 400, 382, 134

Example 6

1 α -hydroxy-2 β -(3-hydroxypropoxy) vitamin D₃

50 UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 263

Mass spectrum (m/e): 474 (M⁺), 456, 398, 380, 150

Example 7

1 α -hydroxy-2 β -(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentoxy) vitamin D₃

55 UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 263

Mass spectrum (m/e): 517 (M⁺+1), 500, 398, 380, 150, 83, 59

Example 8

2 β -(2-cyanoethoxy)-1 α -hydroxy vitamin D₃

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UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 262

Mass spectrum (m/e): 469 (M^+), 416, 398, 380, 150

Example 9

5 1 α ,2 β -dihydroxy Vitamin D₃

UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 263

10 Mass spectrum (m/e): 416 (M^+), 398, 380, 150

Example 10

1 α -hydroxy-2 β -(4-hydroxybutoxy) vitamin D₃

15 UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 263.5

Mass spectrum (m/e): 488 (M^+), 470, 452, 150

Example 11

20 2 β -(2-N-acetylaminoethoxy)-1 α -hydroxy vitamin D₃

a) Preparation of 1 α ,2 α -epoxy-5,7-cholestadiene-3 β -ol:
A portion (2.05 g, or 3.57 mmol) of the compound 1 ($R_2=H$) used in Example 1a) was dissolved in 100 ml of dry dimethylformamide. After addition of 0.92 g (3.51 mmol) of triphenylphosphine, the solution was heated on a bath (90—100°C) for 10 hours under agitation. The reaction mixture was poured into ice water and subjected to extraction with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and dried over magnesium sulfate, followed by the distilling off of the solvent. The residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography and eluted with chloroform containing 20% (v/v) acetone, thereby providing 1.29 g of the end compound.

30 UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 290, 279, 269, 261 (sh)

NMR spectrum (CDCl_3): 0.63 (3H, s), 0.82 (3H, s), 0.91 (6H, s), 5.36 and 5.66 (2H, AB, $J=6.0\text{Hz}$)

b) Preparation of 2 β -(2-N-acetylaminoethoxy)-5,7-cholestadiene-1 α ,3 β -diol:
A portion (397 mg, or 0.996 mmol) of the 1 α ,2 α -epoxy-5,7-cholestadiene-3 β -ol obtained in a) was dissolved in 8 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran in an argon atmosphere. To the mixture, 0.2 ml of boron trifluoride etherate was (3 ml), the mixture was stirred at room temperature. To the mixture, 0.2 ml of boron trifluoride etherate was added dropwise and the resultant mixture was stirred for 10 hours at room temperature, followed by refluxing for 7 hours. After cooling, ethyl acetate was added to the reaction mixture. The organic layer was washed with water and dried over magnesium sulfate, followed by the distilling off of the solvent. The residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography and eluted with chloroform containing 20% (v/v) acetone, producing 32.6 mg of the end compound.

NMR spectrum δ (CDCl_3 ; $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}=3:1$): 0.64 (3H, s), 0.81 (3H, s), 0.90 (6H, s), 2.07 (3H, s), 3.34 (2H, m), 3.68 (2H, m), 5.28 and 5.60 (2H, AB, $J=6.0\text{Hz}$) 6.0 Hz

c) Preparation of 2 β -(2-N-acetylaminoethoxy)-1 α -hydroxy vitamin D₃:

The 2 β -(2-N-acetylaminoethoxy)-5,7-cholestadiene-1 α ,3 β -diol (32.6 mg, or 6.50×10^{-2} mmol) obtained in b) was treated as in Example 1c) to obtain 6.96 mg of the end compound.

UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 262.5

50 Mass spectrum (m/e): 458 ($M^+-\text{CH}_3\text{CO}$), 440, 398, 383, 150, 43

Example 12

2 β -amino-1 α -hydroxy vitamin D₃

a) Preparation of Diels-Alder adduct of 2 β -azido-5,7-cholestadiene-1 α ,3 β -diol and 4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazoline-3,5-dione:

A portion (501 mg, or 0.873 mmol) of the compound 1 ($R_2=H$) used in Example 1a) was dissolved in 10 ml of dioxane in an argon atmosphere and the solution was refluxed. To the solution, 102 mg (1.57 mmol) of sodium azide as dissolved in 2.6 ml of water was added dropwise, and the resultant mixture was refluxed for 10 hours. After cooling, the mixture was subjected to extraction with ethyl acetate, washed with water and dried over magnesium sulfate. After distilling off the solvent, the residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography and eluted with chloroform containing 20% (v/v) acetone, to give 81.9 mg of the end compound.

IR spectrum ν_{max} (cm^{-1}): 2250

NMR spectrum δ (CDCl_3): 0.81 (3H, s), 0.90 (3H, s), 6.15 and 6.33 (2H, AB, $J=8.0\text{ Hz}$), 7.33 (5H, m)

65 b) Preparation of 2 β -amino-5,7-cholestadiene-1 α ,3 β -diol:

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The Diels-Alder adduct (81.9 mg, or 0.133 mmol) obtained in a), 10 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran and 94 mg (2.48 mmol) of lithium aluminum hydride were treated as in Example 1b) to produce 39.5 mg of the end compound.

5 UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 292.5, 281, 271, 262 (sh)

IR spectrum ν_{max} (cm^{-1}): 3500, 3320, 3210
NMR spectrum δ ($\text{CDCl}_3:\text{CD}_3\text{OD}=3:1$) 0.62 (3H, s), 0.83 (3H, s), 0.92 (6H, s), 5.37 and 5.59 (2H, AB, $J=6.0\text{Hz}$)

10 c). Preparation of 2 β -amino-1 α -hydroxy vitamin D₃:
The 2 β -amino-5,7-cholestadiene-3 β -ol (39.5 mg, or 0.0095 mmol) obtained in b) was treated as in Example 1c) to produce 6.28 mg of the end compound.

15 UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 266

15 Mass spectrum (m/e): 416 (M^++1), 400, 382, 367, 134

Examples 13 and 14

20 Compound 1 ($R_2=\text{OH}$) which had been prepared from 25-hydroxycholesterol was treated as in Example 1a), b) and c) to produce the following compounds.

Example 13

1 α ,25-dihydroxy-2 β -(3-hydroxypropoxy) vitamin D₃

25 UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 263

Mass spectrum (m/e): 490 (M^+), 472, 454, 59

Example 14

30 1 α ,25-dihydroxy-2 β -(2-hydroxyethoxy) Vitamin D₃

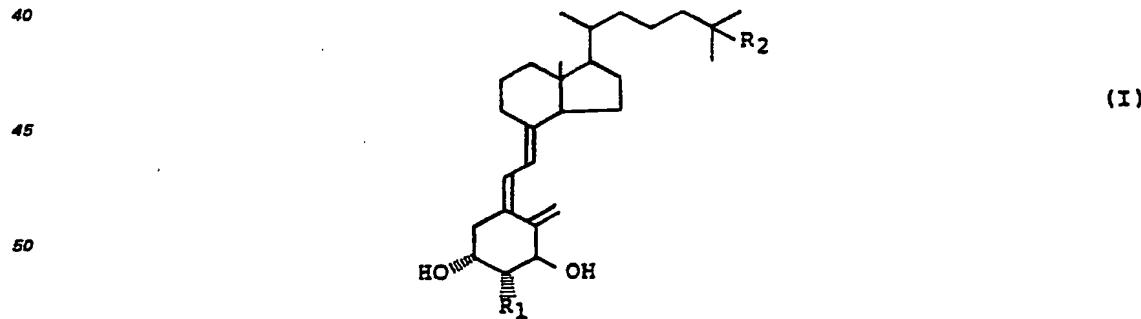
UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ (nm): 262

Mass spectrum (m/e): 476 (M^+), 458, 440, 59

35

Claims

1. A 1 α -hydroxy vitamin D₃ derivative of the formula I:

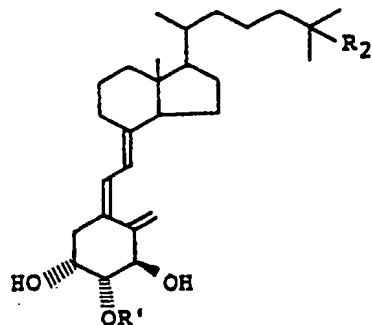


55 where R₁ is a hydroxyl group, an amino group or the group: OR' (where R' is a lower alkyl group having 1 to 7 carbon atoms that may or may not be substituted by a hydroxyl group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, a lower alkoxy group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms, an amino group, or an acylamino group); R₂ is a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl group.

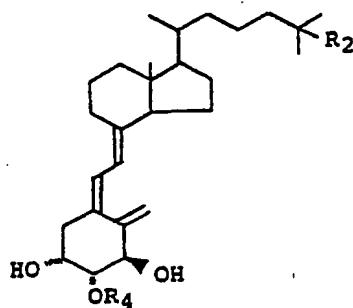
60 2. A compound according to Claim 1 which is represented by the formula:

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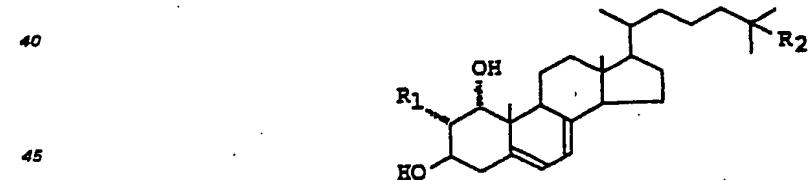


where R₂ and R' have the same meanings as defined in Claim 1.
3. A compound according to Claim 1 which is represented by the formula:



where R₂ is the same as defined in Claim 1; R₄ is a hydroxyl-substituted lower alkyl group having 1 to 7 carbon atoms.

4. A compound according to Claim 1 to 3 wherein R₂ is a hydrogen atom.
5. A compound according to Claim 1 to 3 wherein R₂ is a hydroxyl group.
6. A process for producing a 1 α -hydroxy vitamin D₃ derivative of the formula I according to claim 1 by illuminating a provitamin D₃ derivative of the formula:



(where R₁ and R₂ are the same as defined above) with ultraviolet radiation, and subjecting the irradiated derivative to thermal isomerization.
7. A 1 α -hydroxy vitamin D₃ derivative of the formula I according to claims 1 to 5 for use as a pharmaceutically active agent.
8. A 1 α -hydroxy vitamin D₃ derivative of the formula I according to claims 1 to 5 for use in the treatment of tumors.
9. A 1 α -hydroxy vitamin D₃ derivative of the formula I according to claims 1 to 5 for use in the treatment of calcium dysbolism-caused diseases.

Patentansprüche

- 60 1. Ein 1 α -Hydroxy-Vitamin D₃-Derivat der Formel I: